

Dyspeptics Quickly relieve Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea and all other disorders of digestion and dyspepsia. Sugar-free, laxative, and non-toxic. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. 11 Minute by Hood It's Good.

SIRENS AND SONS.

John L. Sullivan says that he has at last conquered his appetite for strong drink.

Judge Jackson of West Virginia has been on the federal bench longer than any other man now living. He has occupied the position for forty-four years.

Professor Rinaldo Lorthrop Perkins, one of the most scholarly men of Boston, at the age of eighty lives a simple life in a small attic room surrounded by his books.

Three United States senators are worth more than \$10,000,000. They are William A. Clark of Montana, Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia and Nelson A. Aldrich of Rhode Island.

In the neighborhood of his home in Mississippi John Sharp Williams is always called "John Sharp." This is because the family of the congressman's mother were the Sharps—the great people of that section.

The leading candidates for the United States senate from Colorado—Thomas E. Walsh, David Moffatt and Mr. Guggenheim—are all millionaires. The latter was formerly of New York, but has lately taken an interest in Colorado smelting and Colorado politics.

Joseph Ditchfield of Treverton, Pa., sixty-five years old, grew frightened when he could not read one night by the aid of spectacles which had been worn many years. A doctor examined him and gave him a newspaper which he read clearly without glasses. He had gained his second sight.

Matthew Tibbet, a member of the Mud Cat club of Princeton, Ind., made a bet that he could eat a fish that measured five feet six inches from tip to tip in eight minutes. The wager was accepted by the club and they lost because Tibbet produced a spoon bill catfish, which was nearly all head and tail.

M. Comblanre, the French explorer, recently got lost in the forests of Cambodia. He became separated from his party and wandered through the solitudes for eight days without any other nourishment than the water he could get from the marshes in the jungle. One of the members of the party to which he had belonged shot one tiger and six elephants in a fortnight.

BABY CRIES.

Hunger.—Usually a continuous, fretful cry, rarely strong and lusty.

Normal.—Loud and strong and the nature of a scream. Baby gets red in the face with it.

Temper.—Loud and strong and unusually violent, accompanied by kicking and stiffening of the body.

Illness.—Usually more of fretfulness and moaning than real crying, although real crying is excited by very slight causes.

Indulgence of Habit.—Stops short when the baby gets what he wants, only to begin again when the object is withdrawn.

Pain.—Usually strong and sharp, but not generally continuous. It is accompanied by contortions of the features, drawing up of the legs and other symptoms of distress.—Frank Barkley Copley in Outing.

Hornet Nest Baskets.

The nests of North American hornets are used by the natives as baskets, being light, strong and so tight as to be waterproof. They are cleared of the partitions and cells in the interior and with handles affixed make useful domestic utensils.

Tuskless Elephants.

Elephants without tusks are numerous in Abyssinia.

COLONIAL PAINT

Chemical and Pathological Laboratory, Burlington, Vt.

Report of Examination of Specimen No. 422, for Polychrome & Peck, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Material, Colonial Paint, No. 25, received April 15, '06.

Linseed Oil and Dryer 45 per cent
Carbonate of Lead 35
Zinc Oxide 20
Color Pigment (called 1 per cent)
C. P. MOAT, per B. H. Stone.

Burlington, Vt., June 11th, '06.

NOTE.—Please note Vermont State Chemist's analysis of "Colonial" Paint sample taken from your stock a few weeks ago.

Man came into our office Monday said "the wife painter put 'Colonial' on his house, which had been in the business 50 years, said it was finest looking paint he ever used." Entirely unexcelled. Sample of what the majority say.

FOR SALE BY

S. D. ALLEN,

Depot Square, Barre, Vermont

FINE ICE CREAM

We have opened an Ice Cream Parlor in connection with our Fruit Store, where the finest Ice Creams are served. Try our Strawberry Ice Cream, made from real fruit.

We also wholesale and retail Ice Cream, and all orders of a gallon and more delivered. We deliver fruit free at your homes.

NEW ENGLAND FRUIT COMPANY

Cor. No. Main and Merchant Sts.

W. J. BRYAN WILLING TO RUN

Will Accept the Nomination For President

BUT HE WILL NOT SEEK IT

Is Willing to Become Democratic Presidential Candidate in 1908 if Advantages of Reform Are in Control of Party and Want Him.

Washington, July 9.—Former United States Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, who was chairman of the democratic national committee when William J. Bryan made his campaign for the presidency in 1896 and 1900, has received a letter from Mr. Bryan in which he announces that he will accept the nomination for president for the third time if it is tendered to him. The letter is dated June 18 at Stockholm, and is as follows:

"I have been watching political developments and have noted with gratification the vindication of democratic principles. You have correctly stated my position. As I wrote to Col. Welles, I shall do nothing to secure another nomination, and do not want one unless the conditions seem to demand it. I may add that I enjoy the freedom of private life, and feel that I can do some good without holding any office. There are, however, certain reforms which I would like very much to see accomplished, and to assist in the accomplishment of these reforms, I am willing to become the party candidate again if, when the time for nomination arrives, the advocates of reform are in control of the party and think that my candidacy will give the best assurance of victory. If some one else seems more available I shall be even better pleased."

"I need not assure you that I am more interested in seeing our principles triumphant than I am in the personnel of the ticket. The country needs to have Jeffersonian democracy applied to all the departments of the government, state and national, and I am content to help to make this application."

HEARST NOT A CANDIDATE.

Does Not Wish Democratic Presidential Nomination.

San Francisco, July 9.—Congressman William B. Hearst said Friday night: "I would like to state very positively that I am not a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination in 1908. Mr. Bryan said the other day that there were others besides himself who had claims on the nomination through services rendered the democratic party and mentioned pleasantly Mr. Folk, Mr. Bailey and myself. While appreciating Mr. Bryan's compliment, I must decline to be considered a candidate. Let the list stand if Mr. Bryan pleases, Bryan or Folk or Bailey. For my part, I would substitute Stevenson for Bailey. Mr. Bryan's services to the democracy are too well diagnosed to be rehearsed. He has led the party conspicuously in two presidential campaigns and one senatorial campaign. In the national house of Congress he has made the issues himself and expounded them with a brilliancy unequalled and unapproached."

HUGHES SAILS FOR EUROPE.

He Will Investigate Coal Carrying Roads on His Return.

New York, July 9.—Charles E. Hughes, chief counsel for the Armstrong insurance investigating committee, and who has been retained by the federal government to prosecute officials of the coal-carrying roads, sailed for Europe Saturday on the steamship Lurania from New York. He will enjoy a period of rest and recreation abroad, and expects to return to the United States late in August. In the meanwhile the coal cases will be prepared, and he will begin the prosecution on his return.

OLD FASHIONED.

What has become of the old fashioned man who said, "You can go to grass?"

When a man puts on a new suit of clothes old fashioned men say, "Where was the fire?"

What has become of the old fashioned woman who called her masculine kin "the men folks?"

When a child asks an old fashioned woman a question the woman is liable to say, "Curiosity killed a cat."

What has become of the old fashioned curly haired boy who put "clabber" on his hair to straighten it?

What has become of the old fashioned woman who could tell whether a shoe would fit or not by putting her hand in first?

What has become of the old fashioned woman who when she tried to get her husband "up" in the morning said, "Get up, lazy bones?"—Albion Globe.

GERMAN GLEANINGS.

Germany has fifty-four mountaineering clubs, with over 142,000 members. A colonial exhibition is being held at Metz for the purpose of encouraging emigration to the African colonies.

Hamburg has a library for the blind, which was opened a year ago, and already contains 1,855 books and 3,750 volumes of music.

Hotel and restaurant prices are steadily rising in German cities because of the rapid rise of prices of meat and vegetables. Cooks and waiters also demand much more than formerly.

According to the latest statistics, the strikes in Germany are increasing every year, and it is expected that the figures for 1906 will run ahead of all previous years. For the years 1890 to 1905 inclusive the average number of strikes was 1,242; for 1904 there were 1,870 strikes, and in 1905, 2,057.

SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Woman and Her Children Lose Their Lives at La Fayette, Ind.

La Fayette, Ind., July 9.—Mrs. Sarah Gobba and her six children were burned to death at La Fayette, Ind., Friday night in a fire that destroyed their home. Solomon Gobba, the husband and father, was badly burned, but will recover. The dead are Mrs. Sarah Gobba, 38, Rachel, 16, Freeman, 12, Guy, 10, Margie, 8, Edith, 5, Brooks, 2. The fire originated from the kitchen stove. The father was called out, and on going into the back yard discovered the kitchen in flames. He awakened his wife, and together they rushed upstairs to rescue the children, who were sleeping in an upper room. Both were overcome by smoke. Gobba managed to stagger to the window, and in his efforts to break it open fell through to the ground below, sustaining painful injuries, while the mother and six children perished in the flames. Four of the children were found outright, and the others were suffocated. One daughter, Bessie, 14, who had been at a neighbor's home spending the evening, escaped. Gobba was removed to the hospital.

INTERESTING CASES LEFT OUT.

Partial Report of Suffolk Grand Jury Doesn't Mention Republicans or Ice.

Boston, July 9.—None of the most important cases before the Suffolk county grand jury were included in the partial report made in the superior court there Saturday. The cases in which political interest was excited, the investigation of the Republican state committee's campaign contributions and the alleged conspiracy between the ice dealers of Boston to raise prices, were not mentioned in the report. It was announced that by agreement between the jury and District Attorney Moran, the sitting would be resumed on July 23, when the ice case and the campaign contribution matter would be taken up again. Among the indictments returned Saturday was one charging manslaughter returned against Patrick J. Grahman of Boston, who is alleged to have killed his wife in Roxbury, May 8, during a quarrel, and one for kidnapping against Joseph P. O'Brien, who it is alleged, enticed John Mulvaney, a 15-year-old South Boston child, away from his home for two days, about three weeks ago, in order, as he said, to give the boy a good time.

TOOK A POISONED TABLET.

Supposed Cause of Death of Mrs. Edward Howard Griggs of New York.

New York, July 9.—Mrs. Edward Howard Griggs of New York city, wife of the well-known lecturer, died at her home at Twin Mountain, N. H., of poison accidentally taken a week ago. Mrs. Griggs had been using tablets containing malted milk and it is supposed that one of them which she took just previous to her illness contained some impurity. Mrs. Griggs was formerly Mary Pratt Little. She was married in 1898 at Shenandoah, Va.

Only 52 Years Old.

"I am only 52 years old, and don't expect even when I get to be real old to feel that way as long as I can get Electric Bitters," says Mrs. E. H. Branson of Dublin, Ga. Surely there is nothing else keeps the old as young and makes the weak as strong as this grand tonic medicine. Dyspepsia, torpid liver, inflamed kidneys or chronic constipation are unknown after taking Electric Bitters a reasonable time. Guaranteed by the Red Cross Pharmacy. Price 50c.

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

The meat packers are energetically remedying conditions that they say never existed.—Florida Times-Union.

Holders of public offices in Russia may seldom resign, but a good many of them die.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It is said that Gorenkyin walks for exercise. He will be fortunate if he doesn't have to run for safety.—Kansas City Journal.

The trusts must begin to suspect by this time that after all they are not the sole owners of this free country.—Philadelphia Press.

Somebody points with pride to the alleged fact that club women seldom get divorced. Of course not. The club woman needs a husband to buy new gowns and pay club dues.—Somerville Journal.

MACHINERY.

One man in a pottery does a thousand potters' work.

One man does today the work of fifty hand loom weavers.

One man and two boys do the work of 1,100 hand spinners.

One man running a borsehoe machine does the work of 500 blacksmiths.

One man at a nail making machine does the work of a thousand old time nail makers.—Minneapolis Journal.

Circular Breathing METHOD

Develops Marvelous Tone Quality and Magnetic Power. The only

Voice Method.

Eighty-Six Pupils Registered.

Taught only in Northern New England by

GEORGE H. WILDER

Voice Teacher

Studios 9 School St., Montpelier, Vt.

Note—I already have a fine class from Barre and would willingly try voices free of charge, if any may feel interested. I have a method that is a success for every pupil, and many are today receiving its great benefits.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

DEATH PENALTY TO REMAIN

Russian Reform is Defeated in the Duma

THE COUNCIL STANDS FAST

A Weaker Reform Measure Substituted Which Will Renew the Cry for the Abolition of the Council of the Empire.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—The bill of the lower house of Parliament for the abolition of the death penalty went on the rocks Saturday between the caucus of the centrists and the council of the empire, a majority of which was opposed to its acceptance in its present form. The substitution of a measure abolishing the provision of the code whereby civilians come under the jurisdiction of the military courts in "a state of exceptional security," a minor form of martial law, which is the chronic status of nine-tenths of Russia, will solidify the parliamentary opposition to the ministry.

A considerable faction of the centrists, particularly the industrial and commercial representatives, desired for tactical reasons to follow the lead of the lower house and pass the bill unchanged, but the demand for the retention of the death penalty came with the greatest insistence from the representatives of the border districts, where the penalty is most in use—Poland, the Baltic provinces and the Caucasus—who feel themselves in the grip of the revolutionary and terrorist without the summary processes of martial law. It was proposed virtually to abolish the death penalty except where circumstances justify the proclamation of full martial law, such as armed uprisings, where the authorities are given a free hand to summon drumhead courts-martial and use the firing squad. This rejection of the first fruits of the legislation of the lower house revived the old demand for the abolition of the council of the empire, as a wall between the emperor and the people.

Dr. Nicolaiefsky, who was elected a member of the lower house from Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, has arrived at St. Petersburg. He openly flouts the revolutionary colors. In an interview Saturday he avowed himself an active member of the revolutionary organization. He said that just before his departure he presided at a great revolutionary meeting at Krasnoyarsk. Cavalry sent to disperse the meeting joined the revolutionists in parading through the town behind the red flag in place of the national colors. The meeting demanded the trial of Gen. Rennenkampf, Milles and Zakomelsky who suppressed the uprising along the Trans-Siberian railroad as murderers. Dr. Nicolaiefsky said the Siberian peasantry was flattered by the trial of Gen. Rennenkampf, Milles and Zakomelsky who suppressed the uprising along the Trans-Siberian railroad as murderers. Dr. Nicolaiefsky said the Siberian peasantry was flattered by the trial of Gen. Rennenkampf, Milles and Zakomelsky who suppressed the uprising along the Trans-Siberian railroad as murderers.

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THE FATAL SPANISH OPAL.

One Jewel Princess Ena Did Not Get as a Present.

In reading over the list of the young king of Spain's handsome gifts of jewels to his bride, Princess Ena of Battenberg, said to exceed \$1,000,000 in value, it will be noticed that among all the precious stones—diamonds, pearls, brilliants, sapphires, etc.—no mention is made of an opal. The opal has always been considered an unlucky stone, and many instances have been given of the ill luck attending its acceptance, but the noted Spanish opal has brought so many terrible catastrophes in its wake that it is dreaded by the Spaniards above all symbols of ill luck.

This opal was originally possessed by Alfonso XII. of Spain, and was highly valued by the king. Accordingly, on his wedding day he presented it, among other gifts, to his bride, who was Mercedes, the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. She died, however, shortly afterward, and the king, not liking to see any of her jewels remind him of his loss, gave it among others to his sister, Maria del Pilar, just before the funeral of his wife. The king's sister died a few days after receiving the opal, and the king then gave it to his sister-in-law, the Princess Christian, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, and, to the horror of all, she also died before three months had passed.

The king was so horror stricken and grieved at these strange occurrences that he resolved not to give it to any one else, but to wear it himself. He also died soon afterward. The queen regent, broken hearted and afraid of the fatal stone, resolved that no other human being should be influenced by its ill luck, and, obtaining a solid gold chain, she fastened the opal ring to it and hung it around the neck of the Virgin of Almodovar of Madrid. Since that time none of the royalties can be permitted to accept the opal, and naturally the people, always superstitious, have been afraid even to look at one.—New York Times.

Postmen Collect Debts. A debt collecting agency which is run as a part of the regular public postal system is the newest "improvement" of the postoffices of Austria. Despite the novelty of the enterprise, the plan has worked admirably, so that many thousands are collected annually by the postmen throughout the Austrian empire. The system is very simple. Suppose a tradesman in Vienna has an account due from a customer in, say, a distant town as Budapest, which he wishes to collect. Distance does not matter in the least. He merely sends the bill to the postoffice in the capital, whence it is at once transmitted to the postoffice at Budapest. There the postman presents it to the debtor, collects the cash and remits it to the Vienna postoffice, whence it is delivered to the tradesman by postman. In the event of payment being refused, which, of course, sometimes happens, the creditor is promptly apprised of the fact, and valuable time is thus frequently saved.—Chicago Journal.

Silver Bathtubs. At the czar's palace of Tsarskoe-Selo the nurseries provided for the care of children consist of eleven rooms. One feature is described by Miss Egar, the children's governess, as follows: "In the bathroom is a stationary bath of solid silver, used for the bigger children. There is a small silver bath for the use of whatever baby reigns. Each child's name is engraved upon it, so it forms a historical record. It was apparently bought for Nicholas I. and bears his name and those of his family. We also find the names of Alexander II. and of Marie, afterward Duchess of Edinburgh. The last name added was that of Alexis, the little baby who was born in August, 1904."

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